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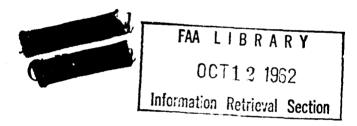
FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY Flight Standards Service Engineering and Manufacturing Division Washington 25, D. C.

826969

STATISTICAL PRESENTATION

OF OPERATIONAL LANDING PARAMETERS

FOR TRANSPORT JET AIRPLANES



UNLIMITED AVAILABILITY

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PREFACE

For many years, the type certification requirements have treated the establishment of landing distances in a highly empirical manner. The preamble to Special Civil Air Regulations, SR-422, specifically stated that long range studies on the rationalization of this stage of airplane performance have not yet produced any satisfactory results.

Prior to any rationalization of the landing distance requirement, it would be necessary to review and analyze the typical scheduled air carrier performance in the landing regime. To this end, the Flight Test Branch of the Federal Aviation Agenc; performed a phototheodolite survey of turbine powered landing operations at four airports considered representative of the range of normal operations in the U.S.A.

The analysis and results of this survey are contained herein in a form adaptable for formulation of an approach to a rationalized landing distance requirement.

ABSTRACT

This report contains the results of phototheodolite data accumulated on 183 daylight landing operations of scheduled air carriers flying the Boeing 707, 707B, 720, 720B, Convair CV-880, and Douglas DC-8 jet airplane models. These measurements were obtained during the months of June and July 1961 at Chicago O'Hare Airport, San Francisco International Airport, Denver Stapelton Airport, and Dallas Love Field.

The parameters included in this report are the approach angle, distance to threshold of the fifty-feet-height point, the flare-point height and distance to threshold, the threshold height and speed, the main gear touchdown speed and distance from threshold, the speed bleedoff from threshold to touchdown, the nose gear down-time after main gear touchdown, and the spoilers up-time after main gear touchdown.

These parameters are statistically presented in the form of relative frequency distributions (histograms), cumulative frequency distributions (probability curves), and as probability distributions in two dimensions (curves of equal probability). The calculated values of arithmetic mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis factors are shown in tabular form and on the actual curves.

SYMBOLS

V_s	Stall Speed, knots (CAS)
$v_{\mathtt{th}}$	Threshold Speed, knots (CAS)
v_{th}/v_{s}	Threshold Speed Ratio
v_{td}	Touchdown Speed, knots (CAS)
v_{td}/v_{s}	Touchdown Speed Ratio
₹ <u>3</u>	Sleedoff speed, knots (CAS) = V _{th} - V _{td}
v_B/v_s	Bleedoff Speed Ratio
Sy	Flare-point distance to threshold, feet (Distance necessary to reach threshold.)
s ₅₀	50-foot height point distance to threshold, feet (Distance necessary to reach threshold)
Sag	Main gear touchdown distance from threshold, feet
Hp	Flare-point height, feet
H _{th}	Threshold height, feet
H _{th} /50	Threshold height ratio
^E NW	Nosewheel down time from touchdown, seconds
t _{sp}	Spoilers up time from touchdown, seconds
6	Approach angle, degrees
e/3.0	Approach angle ratio
K	Number of observations in sample
Ī	Arithmetic mean value of sample
6	Standard deviation of sample distribution
∝ ₃	Skewness factor of sample distribution
(d ₃)'	Skewness factor of population

(CONT'D)

 α_4 Kurtosis factor of sample distribution

 $(\alpha_4)'$ Kurtosis factor of population

M Mode, or location of highest point of mathematical model

Probability

7 Frequency

W Landing weight in pounds

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF DATA

The various parameters contained in this report were obtained from the analysis of phototheodolite records obtained with a modified Bell and Howell Filmo D-70A 16 mm motion picture camera. A complete description of this apparatus can be found in reference (5).

The phototheodolite film provides a continuous space-time relationship from which an average velocity-distance point is derived for each second duration of the landing operation. These data points are then plotted and a velocity curve established by visually fitting a curve to the points. This visual method is considered adequate since it is felt that any error introduced is within the error of the sample itself.

The overall accuracy of this method is estimated to be $^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 3 knots in speed, $^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 2 feet in height, $^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 10 feet in distance, and $^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 0.01 seconds in time including instrument, reading, and human error.

Reference stal: speeds were obtained from approved airplane flight manuals utilizing the aircraft's actual landing weights as furnished by the airlines.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The relationships that have been established are, in general, straight-forward and need no explanation. For this analysis, the landing requirements as set forth in Special Civil Air Regulation SR-422B has been used as the foundation around which the study has been devoted. The specific portion of the landing requirement, section 4T.122, are repeated herein for continuity:

- a. The landing distance shall be the horizontal distance required to land and to come to a complete stop from a point at a height of 50 feet above the landing surface
- b. The landing shall be preceded by a steady gliding approach down to the 50-foot height with a calibrated airspeed of not less than $1.3V_{\rm S}$

To further define the steady gliding approach, an angle of three degrees has been used as the one most often considered in any attempt to establish a quantitative approach to the landing requirement. Additionally, the 50-foot height and the flare height have been set forth so that a visual comparison can be made between the operational landing and the type certification landing. In all cases, the approach angle set forth is that which occurred just prior to the flare-point in the flightpath. The flare height and the flare distance to the threshold were determined by the point at which the flightpath departed from the straight line plot of the airplane height versus ground distance. It is emphasized here that this point represents the reaction of the airplane and not the initiation of the flare action by the pilot.

Finally, the speed bleed off between threshold and touchdown has been established on the realization that any rationalized landing procedure may require a definition of the speed loss from threshold to touchdown as well as the touchdown distance to insure the most reproducible type landing. All speeds presented are calibrated airspeeds obtained by correcting the ground speed of the airplane by the applicable wind component and density ratio. The lack of data on ground effect and the dynamic effect of the airplane maneuver precluded use of indicated airspeed.

The landing parameters for each individual landing are given in Tables I through IV at the end of this report. These data were grouped into appropriate class intervals of equal width in the form of grouped frequency distributions. Careful attention was given to grouping the observed data so that class boundaries covered the whole range of the observed values without gap or overlap, whereever possible. The arithmetic mean (\overline{X}) , standard deviation (6), asymmetry or skewness factor (4), and flatness

or kurtosis factor (**C**(4), were determined for each distribution using methods of moments outlined in reference (1). The coefficients are tabulated in the summary table for all aircraft and airports combined together. The data are also summarized as relative frequency distributions (histograms), and cumulative frequency distributions (probability curves). The relative frequency distributions pictorially show the shape of the distribution, while the cumulative frequency plots on semi-log paper show the probability of exceeding or not exceeding a given value of the parameter. The figure numbers for the graphical presentation of each parameter are indexed in the summary table.

Since it is expected that most pilots will endeavor to make relatively consistent approaches and landings, deviations around certain speeds and heights are expected to be normally distributed. Accordingly, tests for normality were applied to each distribution by calculating the 95 percent confidence limits of these population parameters on the basis of a sample skewness and kurtosis, using criteria of reference (2).

The 95 percent confidence limits of the population parameter can be determined on the basis of a single sample and would indicate an interval that will include the value of the population parameter 95 percent of the time, i.e., the probability associated with the given interval is (0.95) before the sample is drawn.

The 95 percent confidence limits for skewness and kurtosis are as follows:

$$P\left\{ \left[0 - 1.96\sqrt{6/N} \right] \le (d_3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \le \left[0 \div 1.96\sqrt{6/N} \right] \right\} = 0.95$$

$$P\left\{ \left[3 - 1.96\sqrt{24/N} \right] \le (d_4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \le \left[3 + 1.96\sqrt{24/N} \right] \right\} = 0.95$$

The above expressions correspond to approximately the 95 percent probability level; that is, if an unbiased sample were drawn from a normal population, the value of the skewness factor (\mathcal{A}_3) and the kurtosis factor (\mathcal{A}_4) for the sample could have any value within the above limits in 95 out of 100 times a sample of size (N) was drawn from that normal population.

The foregoing tests were applied and the normal curve was fitted to the data in each case when the skewness factor was within the limits for normality or symmetry. If the skewness factor indicated significant skewness, the Pearson Type III curve was fitted. Generally, when the confidence limit for the skewness factor indicates symmetry or normality, the confidence limit for the kurtosis factor also indicates normality.

However, for the threshold speed ratio, the confidence limits were so marginal that both the normal and Pearson Type III curves were fitted for completeness of presentation. For clarity, the type of curve fitted is noted for each probability curve.

In addition to plotting the probability distributions for each parameter independently, bivariate probability envelopes have been drawn for flare-point height versus flare-point distance to threshold, and bleed-off speed versus touchdown distance from threshold, and the envelopes were fitted around the mean values. The curves are fitted to the data by methods outlined in reference (3). This reference, however, only treates the joint probability of two normally distributed variables. When the tests for normality show the skewness factor to be greater than the confidence limit, the basic method is applied to the skewly distributed variables by transforming from the skewed function to the normal function, using the method of reference (2) and the area tables for the normal and Pearson Type III curves given in reference (4). The values of (P) for each curve in figures 25 and 26 indicate the probability that a combined value of the two variables will be outside the envelope curve.

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DISCUSSION

STORE SIZE

In any statistical impostigation of the type being presented, there always exists some doubt as to the adequacy of the sample size. This analysis of sample size was based on available information of the mean and standard deviation of the population that could be expected at each individual element. Although this available information is not considered preside, an approximation of an acceptable sample size can be obtained from the boson statistics.

The following is based on the standard deviation of an approach angle cashs obscimed from a greeness sample of 27 observations performed as a small sum. The mean (λ_{TR}) and the standard deviation (δ_{TR}) were described to be 0.72 and 0.20 respectively.

The adequary of a sample size of 53 observations at Chicago, 57 observations at Sam Francisco, 40 observations at Denver, and 33 observations at Dellas was determined using method of reference (7).

The trial can waite of mean (0.91) was taken as the estimate of the most destinable value of mean (0.91) of each of four available samples. Then in the probabilitity level of 0.95, and 'fiducial limits' $(L = X_{TR} - X_D)$ at (-1.05) units from the sample mean, the required sample size was decremented to be:

- $= (2.96)^2 (2.20)^2 / (2.08)^2$
- = 34 meeranims

The showe indicates that since the individual sample sizes at four Mifferent administrates are adequate for 0.35 probability level, the combined sample of MBD measurations is also adequate.

STREETS IN THE STREET

Examination of the values of surfistical parameters (d.3) and (d.4) given in Summary Table, and application of statistical tests of normality inducated, that for three (figures 3, 11, and 15) of the twilve distributions, the values did not depart significantly from what would be expected for normal distributions; namely, (d.3 = 0) and (d.4 = 3). On the hasts of incorpoint considerations, normal probability distributions seem figured to the data for 50-foot height point distance to threshold, threshold upond ratio, and trumbdown speed ratio.

In fitting the normal curve, it was assumed that only chance errors were present and that the arithmetic mean represented the best approximation of the true value of mean of universe. The normal curve is only one of a number of kinds of curves which may be fitted to a relative frequency distribution. It should, in no sense, be thought of as a form having general applicability to all distributions. The suitability of the normal curve for any particular relative frequency distribution can be established by using the guides set forth in reference (8). Those guides indicated that the data for threshold speed ratio (figure 11) was on the border line between the symmetrical and asymmetrical distributions. This data evantually was also treated as the skewed distribution.

ASYMMETRICAL DISTRIBUTIONS

The problem of fitting the mathematical model curve to the experimental data becomes more complicated if the relative frequency distribution is not symmetrical, but is skewed or asymmetrical. Examination of the values of the statistical parameters (α_3) and (α_4) given in Summary Table, and the application of statistical tests of normality indicated that for distributions other than given in figures 3, 11, and 15, the amount of skewness is significantly greater than what would be expected if the samples were from the normal universe or population. All of the relative frequency distributions have a positive skewness, i.e., they are skewed to the right.

There are a great many types of skewed theoretical curves which may be fitted to asymmetrical relative frequency distributions. Selection of any particular skewed theoretical curve depends upon the availability of computational facilities, desired degree of accuracy in fitting, and whether the cumulative frequency tables are readily available or not.

The distribution that could have been particularly useful in this analysis because it is convenient to deal with mathematically, is Gamma distribution as described in reference (6). The cumulative frequency distribution of this function is called the "Incomplete Gamma Function" and has been extensively tabulated by Karl Pearson. But such tables are not in common use, nor readily available.

Since Gamma distributions are essentially the same as Type III curves of Pearson, there appeared the tenable solution. The Pearson Type III distribution curves were used because they were compatible to the ideal distribution curves represented by Gamma function. Also, the Pearson III distribution curves form three-parameter family; i.e., the parameters for a particular distribution could be determined from the mean value, the standard deviation, and the coefficient of skewness of the distribution. In addition, the actual computations of these Pearson Type III curves was facilitated by the availability of cumulative frequency distribution tables given in reference (4).

PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

The results of the above consideration are presented as probability curves in figures enumerated in the Summary Table. The data points, shown on the probability curves, represent cumulative frequencies of observed quantities for the previously determined class interval.

The mathematical models were used to smooth out the irregularities in the observed data, to provide the systematic fairing of data, and to permit extrapolation. The purpose of extrapolation is to have some indication of the magnitude of various quantities likely to be equaled or exceeded in a greater number of landings than were actually observed.

Inspection of probability graphs indicates that the above assumption was valid, and the theoretical curves indicated a reliable representation.

The statistical sample was 183 landings. The contents of these 183 landing samples with regard to numbers of various airplane types appears neither pertinent nor significant as far as the results of this report are concerned. Such contents were given, however, as a matter of interest in the second column of Tables I through IV.

CONCLUSIONS

This report presents the results of a statistical approach to analyzing operational landing parameters. The principal conclusions as indicated by Figures 1 through 26 of Appendix "B" are:

- (1) There is little correlation between the typical airline operation and the operation used to demonstrate landing distances during type certification.
- (2) The mean operational approach angle is less than three degrees and the airplane is flared prior to crossing the threshold.
- (3) The mean threshold speed is nine knots faster than the corresponding value used during type certification demonstrations.
- (4) The mean threshold height is 30 feet lower than the corresponding value used in type certification.
- (5) The mean touchdown distance is 1,510 feet from the threshold with the range of touchdown distances extending from 220 to 4,710 feet from the threshold.
- (6) The mean touchdown speed is equal to the threshold speed set forth in the type certification requirements.
- (7) The mean nosewheel down time occurs three and six-tenths seconds after main gear touchdown, with spoilers up-time occurring two and one-tenth seconds later.
- (8) As indicated by the bivariate probability envelope, there is no significant correlation between the flare-point height and flare-point distance to threshold, and between the speed bleed-off and the touchdown distance.

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APPENDIX A SUMMARY TABLE

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			SUMMART TABLE			·			
Hato Raus Maura	Probe- bility Figure	Symbol.	Parameter	No. of Landings	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Skerness	Kurtosis	epo ji
-	e,	%/0	Aroreach Angle Ratio	183	0.939	0,240	0.591	3.385	0.868
~	17	850	50-Feet-Height Distance to Ihreshold	183	755.0 Ft.	339.0 Ft.	0.282	3,202	707.0 Ft.
~	9	S _F	Flare Point Distance to Threshold	183	330.0 Ft.	409.0 Pt.	0.610	3.108	205.0 7.
7	8	÷	Flare Point Height	183	32.0 Pt.	15.1 Pt.	0.916	3.884	25.1 Pt.
6	10	Eth/50	Threshold Height Ratie	183	0.399	0,200	0.773	3.869	0,322
ជ	12e, 12b	Vtb/Vs	Threshold Speed Ratio	177	1,390	0.085	0.358	3.219	1.374
ιι	गा	S	Main Gear Touchdown Distance from Threshold	183	1,514.0 Pt.	593.0 Pt.	0.632	4.905	1,327.0 Ft.
15	91	Vtd/Ve	Touchdown Speed Ratio	177	1.300	0.072	-0.261	2.565	1,309
17	18	V _B	Bloedoff Speed	183	8.63 Kts	5.07 Kts	0.831	3.815	6.53 Kts.
33	80	VB/Vs	Ricedoff Speed Ratio	177	0.089	0.052	0.831	3.737	0.067
n	22	type	Nose Wheel Down Time from Touchdown	111	3.59 Sec	1.95 Sec	0.779	3.031	2.83 Sec.
23	쟈	deg	Spoilers Up Time from Tout belown	28	5.71 Sec	2.k3 Sec	0.483	2,102	5.13 Sec.
ł	1	-	PROBABILITY ENVELOPES OF CONBINED VALUES OF:						
ı	×		a. Flare Point Height Flare Point Distance to Threshold	183 183	32.0 Ft.	15.1 Pt. 109.0 Pt.	0.916		
ı	%		b. Bleedoff Speed Main Gear Touchdown Distance from Threshold	183	8.63 kts 1,514.0 Ft.	5.07 Kts 593.0 Pt.	0.831		
								· 	
	, -								

APPENDIX B FIGURES 1 THROUGH 26

7

9. Mode = 0.868 a4 = 3.385 N = 183 X = 0.939 a 3 = 0.591 $\sigma = 0.240$ FIGURE I, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF APPROACH ANGLE RATIO 4. <u>~</u> 0/3°, APPROACH ANGLE RATIO <u>.</u> Medn SpoM Ø 35 30 25 20 5 0 വ 0 t-FREQUENCY

FIGURE 2, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING APPROACH ANGLE RATIO

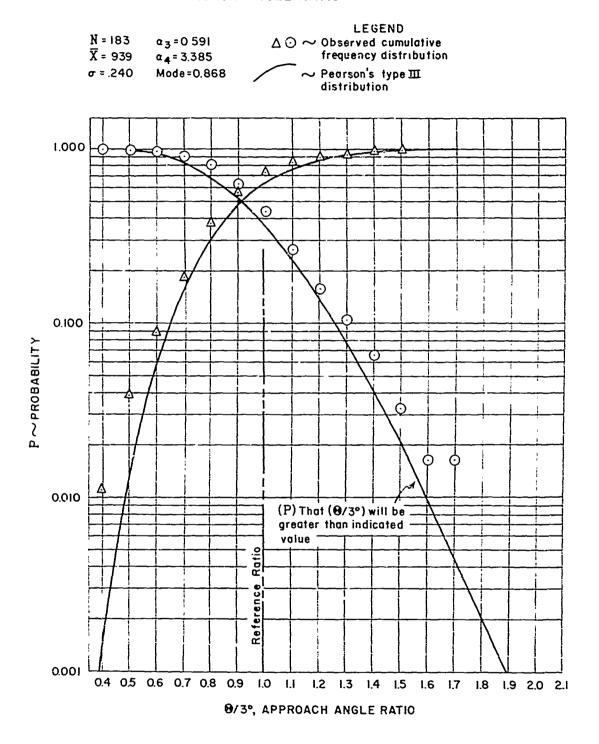
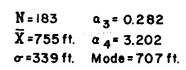


FIGURE 3, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF 50-FEET-HEIGHT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD Mode = 707.ft. a 3=0.282 _N=183 _____X=755.ft. $\alpha_4 = 3.202$ a =339.f1. S₅₀, 50'- HEIGHT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD IN 100 FEET Medn Mode 0 Threshold 4 5 ß 2 0 f, FREQUENCY

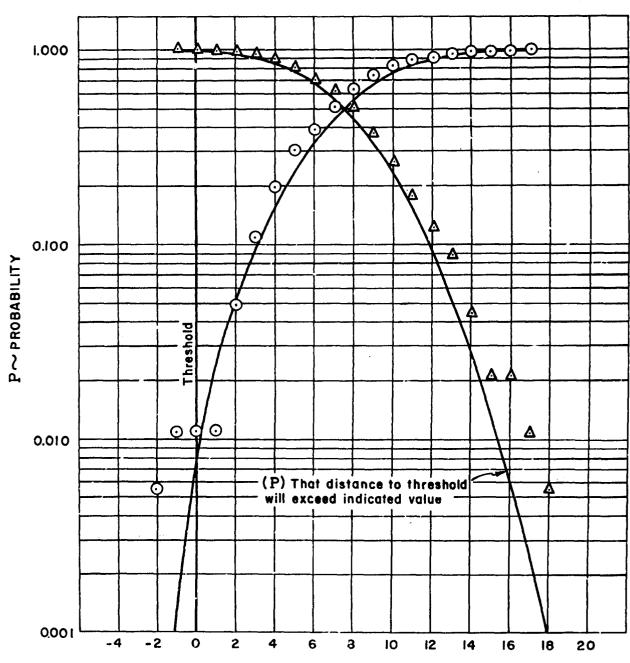
FIGURE 4, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING 50'-HEIGHT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD



LEGEND

△ ⊙ ~ Observed cunsulative frequency distribution

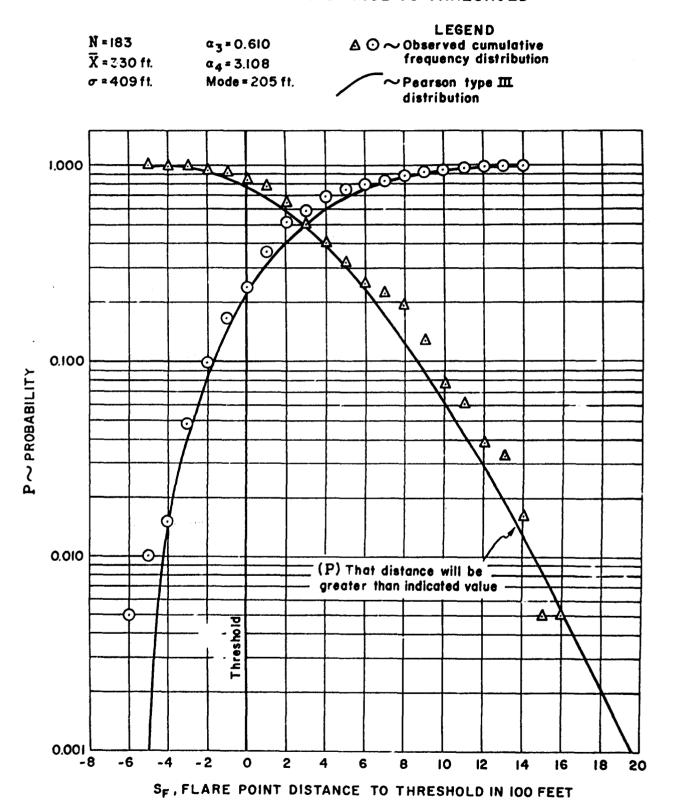
Normal frequency distribution



\$50,50'-HEIGHT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD IN 100 FT.

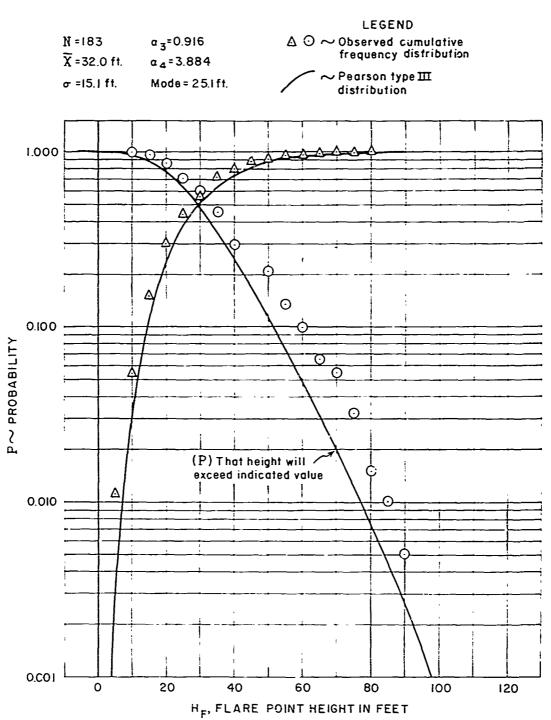
9 FIGURE 5, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FLARE POINT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD 4 Mode = 205 ft. N = 183 | X = 330 ft. $\sigma = 409 \text{ ft.}$ a4=3.108 2 a 3=0.610 SF, FLARE POINT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD IN 100 FEET 9 . Wean BPOW Threshold 9-30 25 20 10 0 5 9 f, FREQUENCY

FIGURE 6, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING FLARE POINT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD



90 FIGURE 7, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FLARE POINT HEIGHTS 20 Mode = 25,1 ft. α₃ = 0.916 HF, FLARE POINT HEIGHT IN FEET N = 183 $\overline{X} = 32.0 \text{ ft.}$ α4 = 3.884 σ=15.1 ft. 9 Mean 30 SpoM 20 0 0 f, FREQUENCY Б 25 Ŋ 0 30 <u>0</u>

FIGURE 8, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING FLARE POINT HEIGHT



Mode = 0.322 <u>~</u> $\alpha_3 = 0.773$ $\alpha_4 = 3.869$ FIGURE 9, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THRESHOLD HEIGHT RATIO X=0.399 σ =0.200 N=183 0 (H_{th}/50), THRESHOLD HEIGHT RATIO Reference Ratio wedn ¥ Mode 0 0 0 f, FREQUENCY

FIGURE 10, PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FOR THRESHOLD HEIGHT RATIO

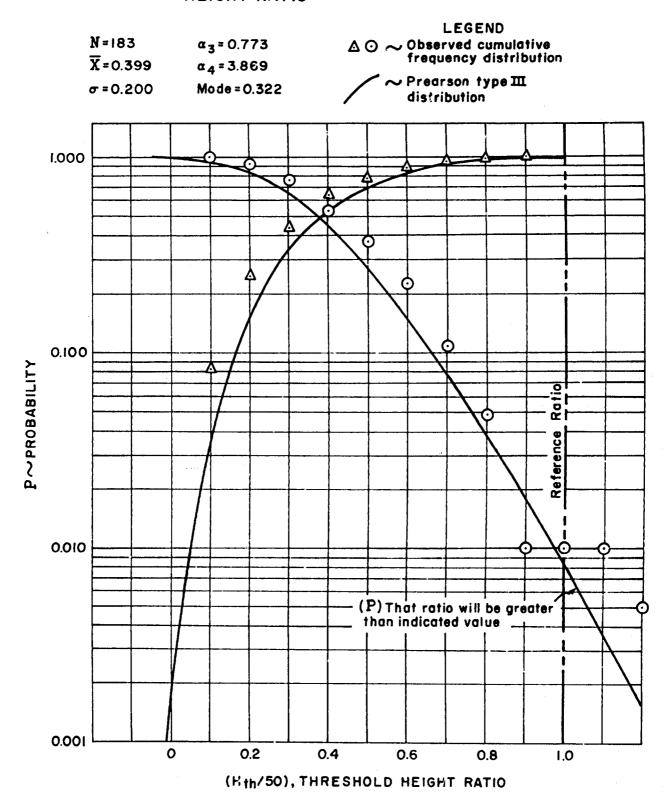


FIGURE II, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THRESHOLD SPEED RATIO Mode #1.374 $\alpha_3=0.358$ a4=3.219 σ = 0.085 N = 177 $\overline{X} = 1.39$ (Vth/Vs), THRESHOLD SPEED RATIO Medn Medn Reference Ratio 30 20 0 0 f, FREQUENCY

FIGURE 12 a, PROBABILITY OR EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING TRESHOLD SPEED RATIO

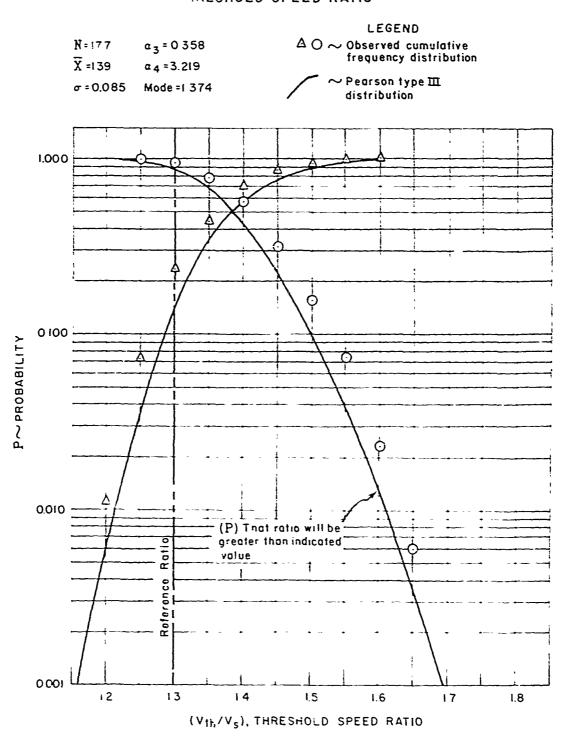
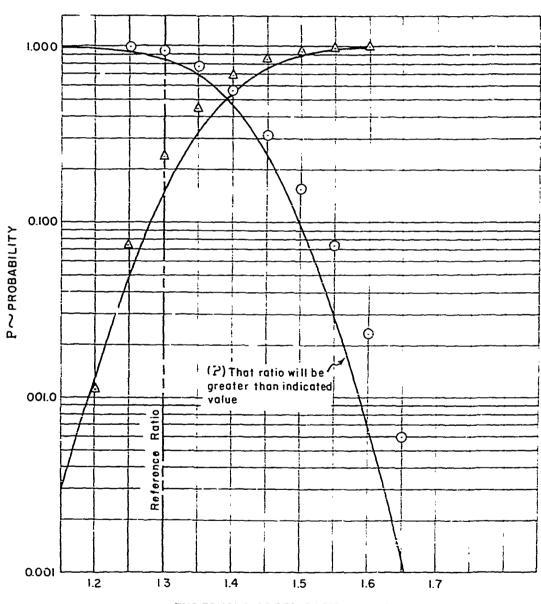


FIGURE 12 b, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING THRESHOLD SPEED RATIO V_{1h}/V_s

LEGEND

N = 177 $\alpha_3 = 0.358$ $\triangle \bigcirc \sim \text{Observed cumulative frequency distribution}$ $\overline{X} = 139$ $\alpha_4 = 3.219$ $\sim \text{Normal cumulative frequency distribution}$



THRESHOLD SPEED RATIO \sim V th/ Vs

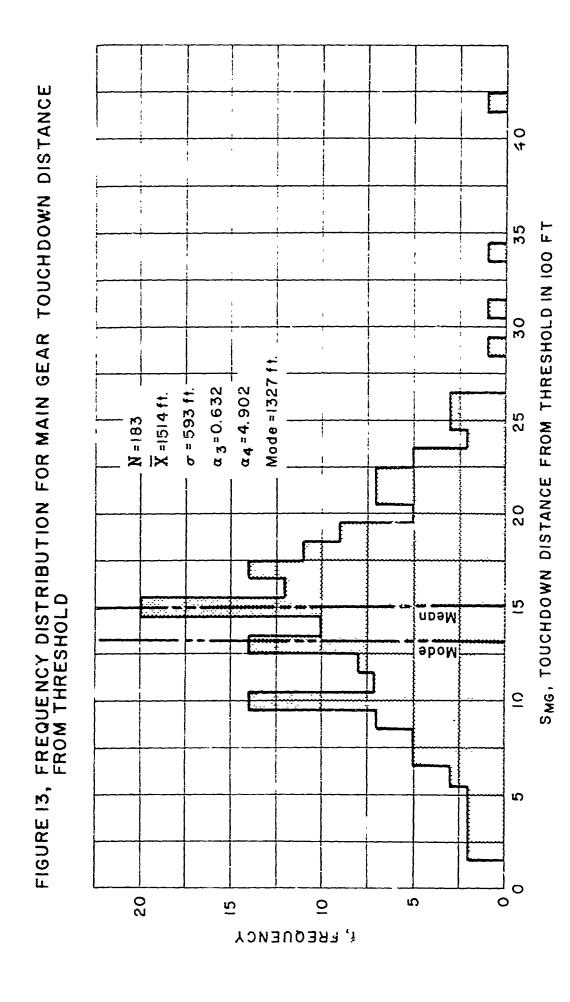


FIGURE 14, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING MAIN GEAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCE FROM THRESHOLD

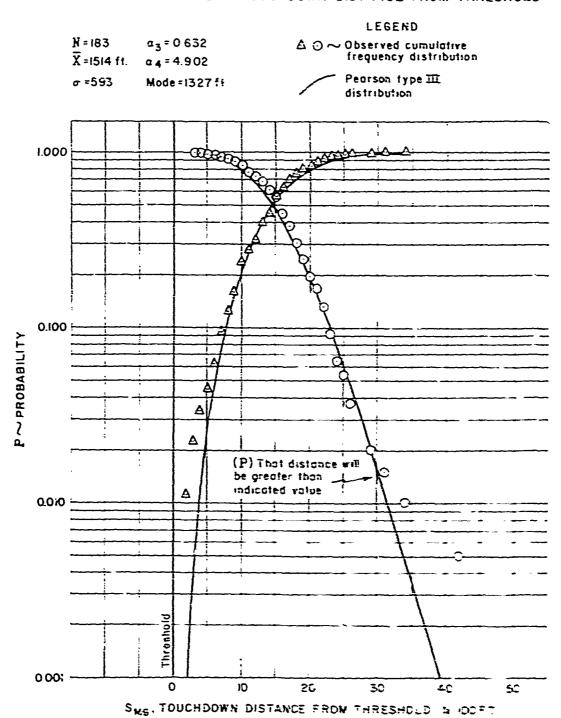


FIGURE 15, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF TOUCHDOWN SPEED RATIO

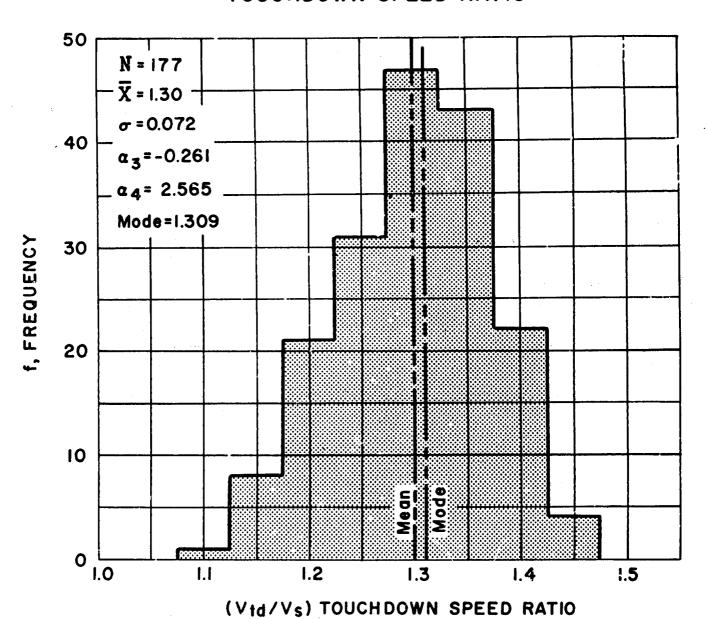
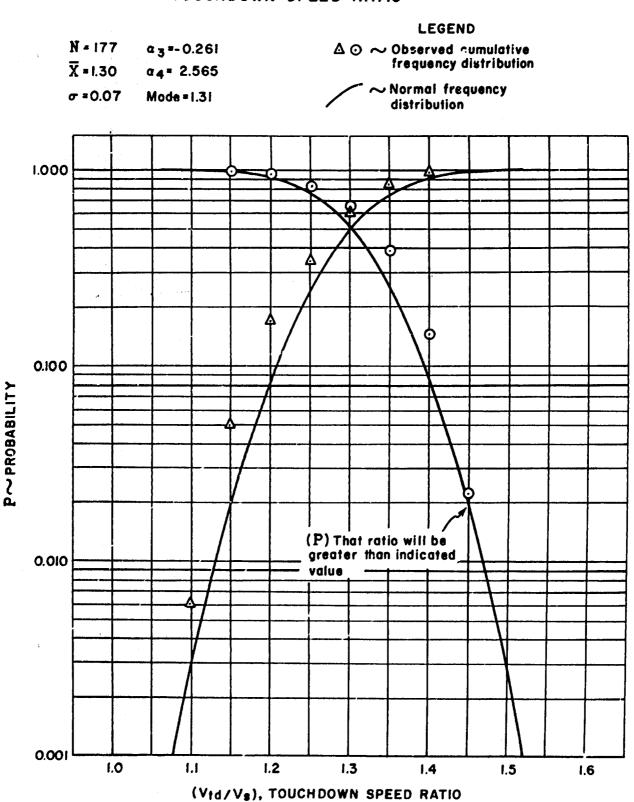


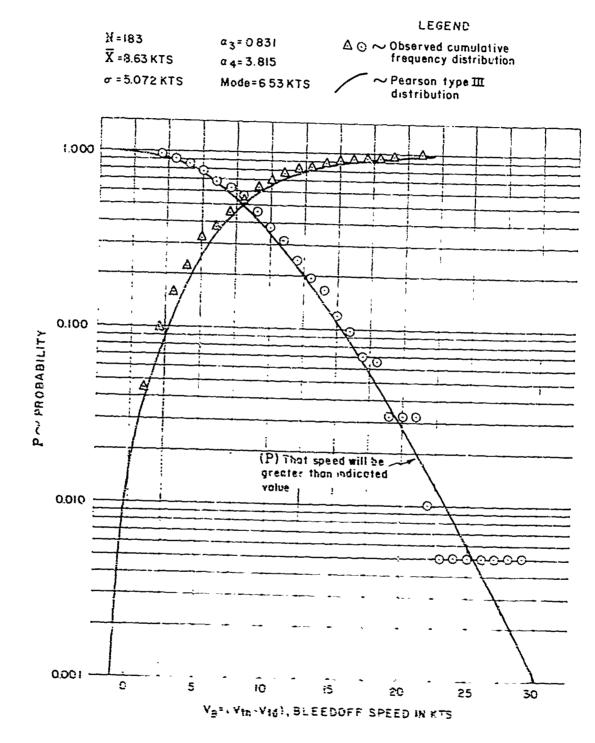
FIGURE 16, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING TOUCHDOWN SPEED RATIO



30 FIGURE 17, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF BLEEDOFF SPEED Mode = 6.53 KTS N * 183 X * 8.63 KTS σ # 5.072 KTS a 2 a 0.831 a4 " 3.815 Reca #Oce -0 02 0 20 5 I, FREQUESCY

VB *(V+h-V+d), SPEED BLEEDOFF IN KTS

FIGURE 18, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING BLEEDOFF SPEED



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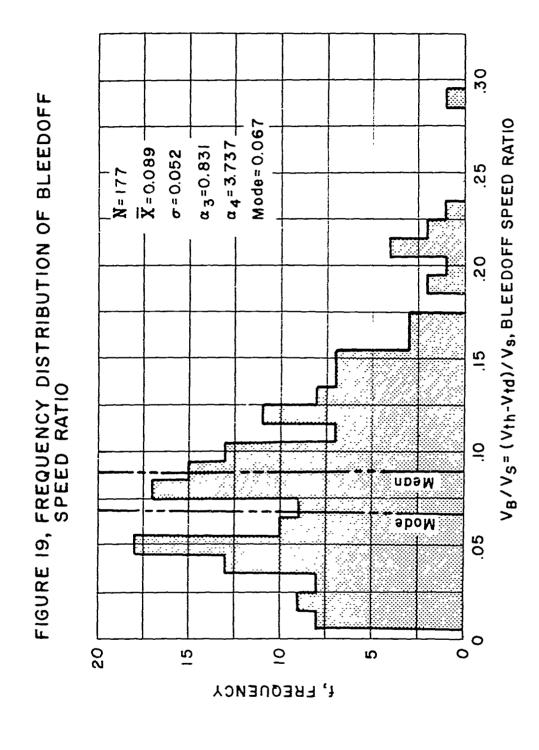
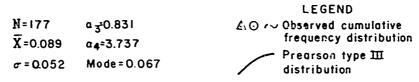


FIGURE 20, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING BLEEDOFF SPEED RATIO



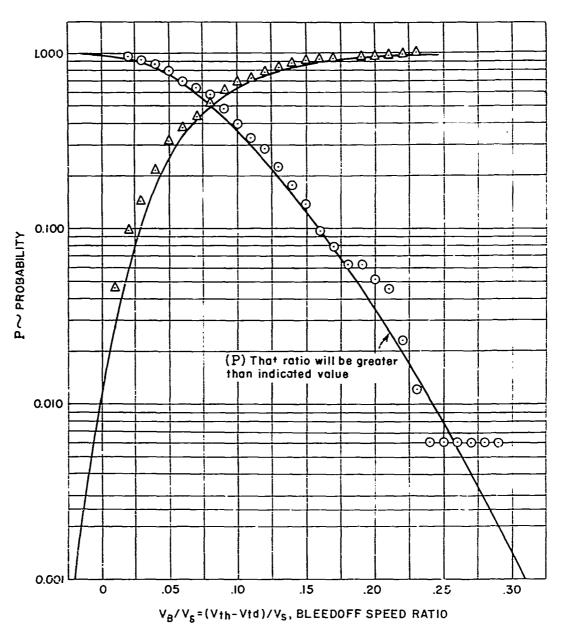


FIGURE 21, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NOSEWHEEL DOWN TIME FROM TOUCHDOWN

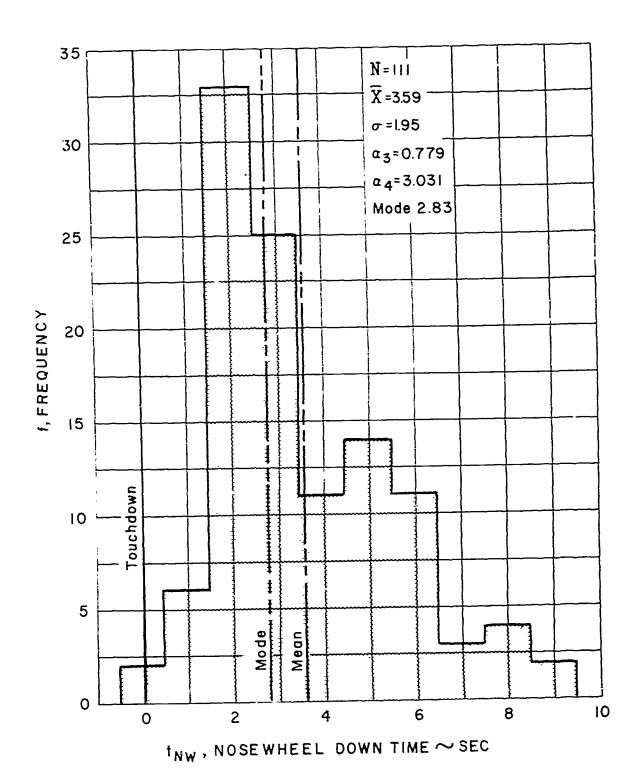
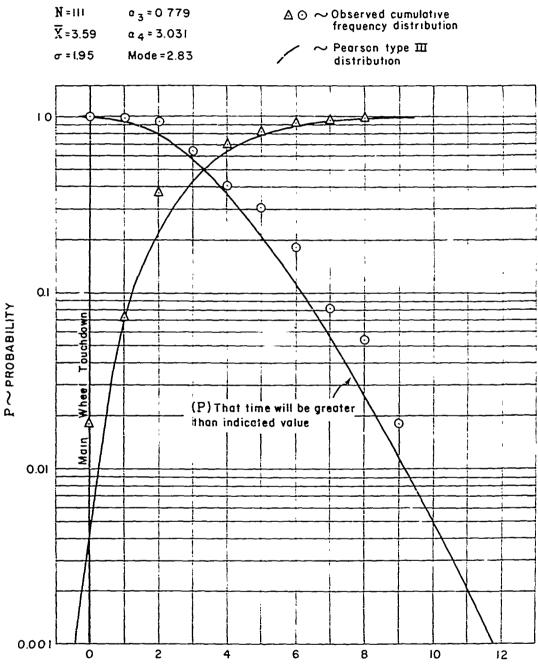


FIGURE 22, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING NOSE WHEEL TOUCHDOWN TIME FROM MAIN WHEEL TOUCHDOWN

LEGEND



 t_{NW} , NOSEWHEEL DOWN TIME \sim SEC

FIGURE 23, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SPOILERS UP TIME FROM MAINGEAR TOUCHDOWN

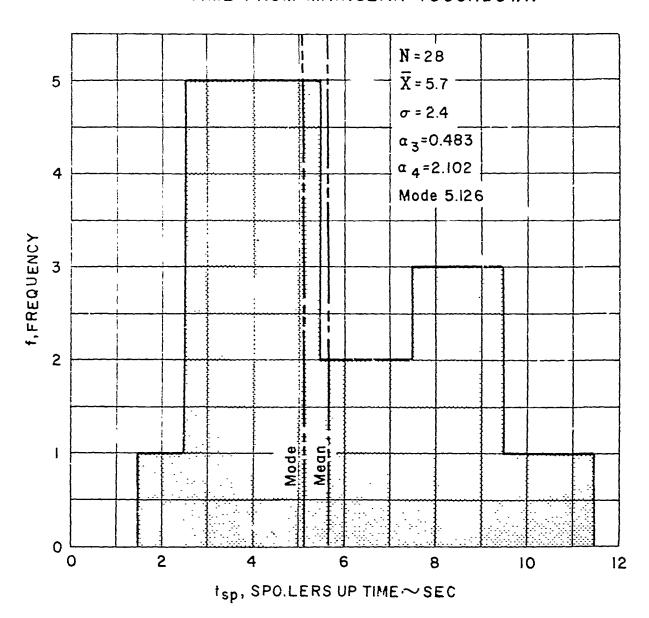
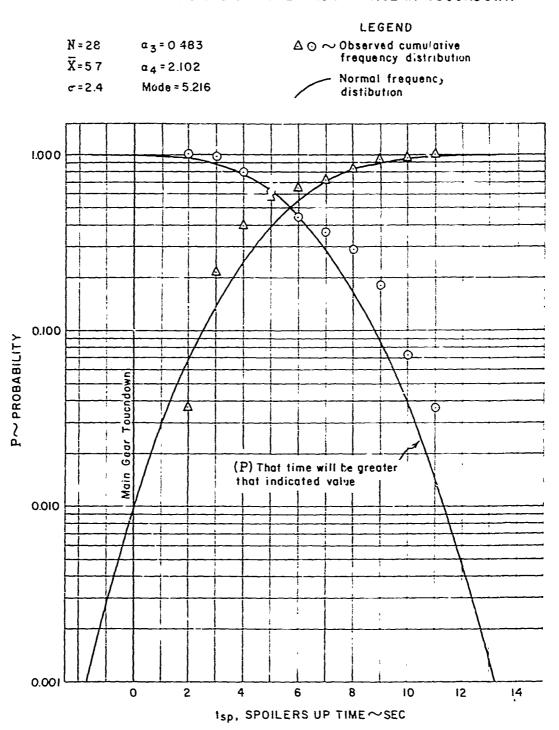


FIGURE 24, PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING OR NOT EXCEEDING SPOILERS UP TIME FROM MAINGEAR TOUCHDOWN



HF=32.0ft PROBABILITY THAT COMBINED VALUES OF FLARE-POINT HEIGHT AND FLARE-POINT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD WILL LIE OUTSIDE OF GIVEN ENVELOPE a3=0.916 $\bar{S}_{7}^{2}330 ft$ $\sigma = 409 ft$ $\alpha_{3} = 0.610$ FIGURE 25, <u></u> <u>)</u> 기진 0= Herent in Feet

SF ~ FLARE-POINT DISTANCE TO THRESHOLD IN 100 FEET

V₈=8.63 KTS σ = 5.07 KTS PROBABILITY THAT COMBINED VALUES OF BLEEDOFF SPEED AND MAIN GEAR TCUCHDOWN DISTANCE FROM THRESHOLD WILL LIE OUTSIDE OF GIVEN ENVELOPE α=0.831 40 $S_{MG} \sim MA$ in gear touchdown distance from threshold in 100 ft P. 05 P. 10 P. 10 F=.40 25 20 5 Sw6=1514 ft σ = 593 ft a3 = 0.632 FIGURE 26, S 0 6 20 <u>0</u> 30 0 0 $\Lambda^{\!B}\!\sim\! { t B} \Gamma { t E} { t E} { t D} { t O} { t E} { t E}$ in Kit

APPENDIX C

OBSERVED DATA
TABLES I THROUGH IV

PABLE I - OBSERVED DATA AT CHICAGO

			Sec.)	11		11	11111	11111	11111	11111	1111	
	Spoilers U from Touchdown		Hat.	!		11		11111		11111	1111	
	Pros.	•	Time (Sec.)	5.39	2.03 2.03 3.03 3.03	2.03	9 1888	8 8 8 8	2.2.5.5 2.2.5.5.4.	1.58 1.38 1.38 1.38	3.38 3.38 6.21	
	Nose Wheely Down Prom. Touchdown		Met. (Ft.)	£ ;	178 768 925 612 818	127	3531	8 833 1363	254 1172 1633 1105	1597 1591 1691 761 761	1522 673 1282	
	ä	Ratio Va Va		.024 .108	88 89	25.	850 978 136 136	102 087 1470	48 86	8. <u>11.</u> 18.	6,8,8,4 4,8,8,4	
	Electoff		Speed FB (kts)	2.3	2000 K	20.3 6.4	338 W.A A.A.O.Z.W.	9000	7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	8,44 4,44 6,44 6,44 6,44 6,44 6,44 6,44	3,003 3,003	
	(m)	V.	17 -	1.36	24 15 H	1.29	33,33	18282	11.15 11.19 11.19	1.3	1:33	
	nepqon	Spead,	CAS (kts)	130.7 116.4	131.7 105.8 124.1 134.7	125.8	123.1 126.8 127.3 125.5 133.3	113.4 138.3 130.9 121.0	128.5 125.7 1.51 1.51	13.6 122.0 128.3 121.7	122.3 117.7 125.2	
	Main Gear Touchdown, (Td)	7, F	From 50'E	1936	2353 2353 2328 1753 1686	1,078 2833	2172 2669 3669 1723 2133	2712 2739 2675 3068	2617 2882 2632 2619 2187	273 273 264 2864 2894	11,96 134,8 1602 2038	
,	Main	Distance,	77 (41)	646 1801	1333 1773 988 853 865	3418 1693	1614 1704 2019 2115 9115 1343	1562 2574 2249 1865 2518	977 1652 1619 1619	1288 1715 2197 2294 2199	796 738 302 1018	
		at a	²⁴ /2°	1.39	1.32	1.50	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2.2.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	1.3	1.38	1.3	1.60	
	(tp)	Speed,	CAS (rts)	133.0	136.9 111.9 131.2 137.0	116.6	127.7 131.3 135.3 128.9 139.6	120.3 140.2 130.2 132.3	136.5 129.6 129.6 127.3	138.1 127.7 142.7 132.4 126.4	126.9 123.1 125.7 136.0	
	Inreshold, (th)	計	t s	11.	83223	.37	ತ್ತಬೆದಲ್ಲ	% 2 2228	కక్షాస్ట	3228°	rais.	
	H	Reight	Foot	8.5 32.5	24.8.54 00.0.0.00	23.5	5,4,7,5 6,7,7,7,7	20000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 20	3 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	200 H H H 500 G	18.5	
	int		Height (Feet)	36.0	28.50 20.50 20.50 20.50	13.0	36.0 23.5 10.0 10.0 10.0	27.88.00 5.00.00 6.00.00	22.0 35.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	32.0 17.0 35.0	32.5 39.0 38.0	
	Flare-Point		Dist. to Threshold (Feet)	9%	37,000	170	28 285 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 20	1220 1140 240 880 100	200 180 170 1910	23.00 10.00 10.00	350 247 287 80 80	
	•7	Jq' ce	g •O2 nateld odewrdT	1290 L20	8885588 888588	99 0411	386.288	%%%% %%%% %	11230 1160 1000 700	790 1020 1360 670	700 1110 1300 1020	
	Approach	1	30.5	.83	76. 76. 76.	કું <u>દ</u>	1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	88826	7. r. 63.1	£. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £	.96 1.10 .73	
	App.		8	2.5	99999 89497	2.7	40.03.0 64.00.00	% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	1.2 2.5 2.6 2.6	งงนูงง หมาย	0 m 0 0 0 m 0 0	
	T _S	Speed	Clas (rte)	95.8 98.5	104.1 72.7 191.7 191.7	97.7 101.9	25.0 23.0 23.0 23.0	100.20	103.0 80.0 80.0	106.3	90.88 97.0 97.0	
	plene		ton oot at	163.9 170.0	167.3 169.6 113.6 182.6	157.5	138.0 166.3 171.4 153.5 117.4	170.0 124.6 168.0 170.2	121.3 131.0 178.0 170.0	118.8 124.9 185.9 118.5	176.8 174.6 141.0 145.0	
			qtłA	8-720 DC-3	2-707 2-25 5-707 5-80 3-55 5-55	\$-7208 \$-707	8-707 8-720 8-7208 7-830	DC-8 B-707 CV-830 B-720B	24 - 88 24 - 88 24 - 88 24 - 88 24 - 88 24 - 88	77.880 77.880 77.880	B-720 IC-8 B-720	
	• Off		athasi	∄ង	ងដងង ន	22	58 838		8222C	୯୯୯୯ ୯୯	2222	

11111 11111 11111 11111 Sec.) Hat. Mose Wheel e Down from a Touchdown 37.500 1 1 1 28.603 6031 603.603 Hst. (7t.) A A Rleedoff VB (kts) $\widehat{\mathfrak{Z}}$ A A הממקה מחווו ווווווו 3 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 120.4 130.7 120.5 131.0 134.6 126.1 124.7 125.6 115.2 123.1 125.0 128.1 122.6 SAS (Sts) ť 2218 2212 2300 2730 2730 2382 2928 2622 2624 2924 2994 E O Main £ 3 1266 1517 1517 1517 1664 520 520 1219 1219 1045 1758 1252 1250 1590 1502 1502 1503 1503 1503 1503 1503 1503 1503 0 TI (S) HENNING. 33,38,57 44 % 43 CHICAGO 126.1 126.1 130.8 121.7 129.5 134.2 134.2 127.3 132.1 126.5 126.5 126.7 126.7 138.6 127.2 130.0 C. St. 3 ¥ Threshold, DATA # S **%%6%** 4846% 8846% 48%%% OBSERVED #H. 450 - F. 100 wo 64 w. 100 - 100 Feet LABLE Flare-Point Dist. to Distance to Threshold, (Ft.) aurod 105 Ratio Approach Angle ~8 288.00 200.00 20 Ve. Stall Speed CAS (rts) 176.5 176.5 116.9 170.7 119.5 119.5 118.2 118.7 1176.0 122.0 1116.0 177.6 152.9 Weight in 1000 lbs. enelquia 23242 32225 t5245 xe258 on Justine

- -			····							
Spoilers Up	Touchdown	Tine) (Sec.)	i			111				11111
Spot1	Touc	Hat.		11111	!!!!!			837	1691	11111
Peel from	lown	(Sec.)		3.19	2.2	1.52	2.06 5.96 0.85	13.03 13.03 10.03 10.03	2.25 1.58 7.58	200
Mose Wheel	Touchdown	Dist.	1	7118	914 914 101	283	384 1075 137	22.28	713 157 1183	655 553 655 655
off	Ratio	[™] v	%.	3 53.53	010.	88.6%	8.5.8	.048 .002 .096 .138 .138	24. 24. 28. 28.	00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
Electoff	Speed	VB (kts)	0.9	12.9	2.11 2.5.5 5.5.5	25.0 2.5.0	25.55	10.9 17.5 17.5 1.5 1.5	16.1 13.7 9.6 12.1	2.11 2.11 1.00 1.00 1.00
(£	Vtd	Vtd Vs	1.40	1.60	11.32	1.36	1.31	1.28 1.41 1.41 1.22 1.22	1.31 1.18 1.42 1.42 1.24	1.36
chdown,	Speed,	CAS (KVs)	127.3	126.0 127.9 131.2	121.2 122.0 131.0 124.4 132.9	130.8 132.1 121.4	121.7 121.9 141.5	124.1 135.2 141.2 12.0	128.4 115.8 129.7 112.9 122.0	126.9 124.6 125.6 123.4 126.9
Main Gear Touchdown, (td)	. Ft.	From Sorn	1787	2294 2071 2513	1453 1748 2134 1760 1021	2279 1791 1326	153 264 765 765	2441 2568 2255 2746 3346	2466 1665 1777 1357 2120	2247 1246 1654 2342 2060
Main	Distance,	(th)	196	172 1251 976 1733	25. 12.78 12.78 12.60 12	1649 1291 1026	77t 1270 1207	1368 1368 1365 2536 2546	2086 1035 1667 1660 1660	2052 926 1244 1792 1660
	4th	V _{th}	1.46	4.1 1.35 1.36 1.36	स् <u>यत्र</u> व्य	435	۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲	1.50	11.11 15.883 15.11	1.45
(th)	Speed,	CAS (kte)	133.3	138.9 139.6 135.9	122.1 133.1 142.5 131.7	145.8 141.6 126.7	125.2 123.1 144.8	128.8 148.2 150.8 113.5	126.8 121.8 113.6 132.5 136.1	135.3 130.3 133.0 135.0
Threshold, (th)	ht	리 &	₹.	N 18.53	ខ្ទុំនទុះ	28 147 56	ន់ដន់	<i>ಕ್</i> ಟರ್ಚನ	ล่ะั่น่ห	 इंडे अंदे अं
f f	Height	Feet	12.0	2.5 8.50 2.50	25.00.5 5.00.5 5.00.5	14.0 23.5	16.5 6.5 7.4	22 4 8 8 2 2 4 8 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	33.0 17.0 26.0	22.0 37.0 37.0 6
1 tri	3	(Peet)	0.02	88.5 5.5 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	28.0 27.0 32.0 13.5	38.5 1.8.0 23.0	22.5 53.0 63.0	36.8 37.0 33.5 17.0	27.62 0.07.02 0.07.07.	19.0 38.0 21.0 35.0 22.0
Flare-Point	Dist. to	Inreshold (Feet)	820	8 488	88888	200 200 100 100	830 213 1600	\$8.55.58 \$9.55.68 \$9.	1000 1000	8 5 8 8
	'PT	odeata Thresho	\$20	388 3	3882	888	247 975 1290	800 800 800 800 800	500 110 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 1	132 132 150 150 150 150
Approach_	Ratio	3.0	1.07	11 1223	2.1 01.1 01.1	1.13 1.13 1.15	888	86.4	8.1. 1.53 1.23 1.23	8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8
idey		8	3.2	2222	8466	3.7 2.3.3	2.9	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	w 2 0 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ッッッ・ ゴレルがみ
P	Stall Speed	CAS (rts)	91.0	88558 8650 8650 8650	%%%% %%%% %.0000	10.08 97.0	93.0	93.0 100.1 98.0	98 98.00 98.00 98.00	248.88 5500
•		atew 000f nt	148.5	25.63 25.63 26.63 26.63 26.63	151.1 163.0 151.0 119.7 152.1	155.8 155.0 16.3	153.0 152.0 161.6	167.0 160.0 155.0 170.7 150.8	158.0 169.0 118.0 175.0	155.0 115.1 115.0 116.0
	enelgrik		B-730	8744 8744 8974	DC-5 DC-5 B-720 B-720	B-707 B-720B B-720B	8-7-78 25-7-79	8774 8774 8774 8774	87.4 87.7 87.7 7.73	P.720 P.730 P.730 P.730 P.701
•	og Z	nibnal	%	88888	2824x	% <i>E</i> &	និង្គីនិ	85889	REEEE	22222

	<u>6</u>	O.E.D	Time (Sec.)	7.32	3.64 9.81 8.82	6.1 2.53 3.88	8.97		7.35	1 28	
	Spoilers Up	Touchdorn	Hat. (77.)	1520 1223 1241	15,8	मुन्न सुरुद्धाः सुरुद्धाः	13%	111	1 32 3	88	
;	Mose Theel Down from Touchdown		Time (Sec.)	31.8	1.38 6.10 5.53	2.4.4.5 88825	5.16 5.26 2.21	211	2.32	1493	
	Nose III	Touchdo	Hat.	703 977 826	261 982 854	<u>१५५</u>	750 1062 387	81	18/118	102	
	JJ.	Ratio	W W	121. 151.	22 128 128	% 450 450 776 776 776	22.83	<u>ช</u> ื่อนู้	<u> </u>	.01.	
	Bleedoff	Speed	VB (kts)	8.21 2.5 2.5	22.5 9.4 12.3	0.04 1.00 1.00	20.6 11.11	2.3 8.2 10.6	00000 00400	10.3 15.6 7.6	
	Ē	Ved	73 A	 884	1.34 1.30 1.17	1.28	1.27 1.14 1.34	1.40 1.22 1.38	1.33	1.23	
	chdown,	Speed,	CAS (kts)	138.0 116.1	135.6	12.3 12.3 12.3 12.3	110.5 112.7 118.9	134.7 120.8 122.6	122.7 122.8 132.8 118.6	12.3 12.3 13.3 13.3	
OBSERVED DATA AT SAN FRANCISCO - CONT'D	Main Gear Touchdown, (td)	Distance, Ft.	From Sur	2217 1870 1996	2938 1836 2039	262 152 152 1930 1930	2592	1333 1834 2216	2057 1953 2035 1888 1263	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	
	Main (Meta	From (th)	1722 1145 1706	2428 976 1279	1746 1134 868 2607 1520	589 1892 1872	933 1514 1966	1697 1073 11055 11055 1138	1521 1766 2201 1874	
		¥th	Vth Vs	1.12 1.50 1.50	1.30 1.30	11.33 11.33 11.33 11.33	1.28	3.53	44444 44444 44444	4	
	Threshold, (th)	Speed,	CAS (kts)	146.8 127.8 133.2	158.1 130.5 124.8	139.7 117.1 113.8 114.2 118.2	11.11 127.1 130.3	137.0 129.0 133.2	125.4 132.6 135.2 126.8	128.2 118.3 116.5 115.4	
		£	રાં જ	59. 14. 59.	ន់ដទ	87.05.5	8.2.6	8.8%	<i>ទំ</i> ន់ដូងដ	%. १९५५	
RVED DA		Height	Feet	23.5 22.0 32.5	31.0 9.0 10.0	15.0 27.5 30.0 38.0	15.0 24.0 38.0	28.0 38.0	444 244 250 250 250	26.0 27.0 17.0	
II - OBS!	Polat		Height (Feet)	33.0 38.0 42.0	17.0 13.0	22.0 22.0 26.0 36.0	20.0 30.0 15.5	14.0 3 8.0 42.0	13.0 10.0 23.0 27.0	26.0 28.0 18.5	
TABLE	Flare-P	1	Threshold (Feet)	200 270 189	100 250 250	200,730	888	888	88888	8882	
	(*14)	t epr	1 102 Leteld Threshol	165 125 280	888	68 28 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	388	32,25	250 250 30 30 30 30 30 30	65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 6	
	Ang rosch	Ratio	3.0	1.10	1.03	1.13 1.30 77.	1.37	888	8.26.81	<u></u>	
	8 4		&	7.3	3.1	4.000 4.000	k.1	9.0° 0.0°	7,000 W	22.50	
ï	₽	3	CAS (kts)	103.5 89.0 89.0	101.0 93.0	103.0 89.0 100.0 96.0	89.0 89.0	96.0 99.0 89.0	97.0 98.0 100.0 92.0 98.0	96.0	
	•	7P e	Mete	162.0 142.2 141.0	155.0 153.0 167.0	163.5 142.5 163.0 165.0	170-1 179.0 143.2	179.0 179.0	170.6 170.6 170.6 155.0	167.0	
		yene.	di jy	8-73 8-73	8-707 8-720 0C-8	8-707 8-720 8-720 8-730	227 227 227	823 873 873	20-8 B-7208 B-7208 170-8 3-707-8	8 4 4 8 8 6 6 8 8	
	, call		nthond	888	ដងដ	å55åå	골음큼	232	ឌងឧងង	ያለያያያ የ	

TABLE III - OBSERVED DATA AT DENVER

			 ,								
ers Go			Time (Sec.)	112,18	111		11111		11111	1111	
Spoilers	Touchdon		Dist. (Ft.)	1					11111		
heel	70 E	,	Time (Sec.)	17.6		11111	3.63	11111	11111	1111	
Nose T	Mose Wheel Down from Tour Tour 10		Dist. (Ft.)	1850			28			1111	
,,	Ratio		ν ₈	.038 .080 .025 .040	& 31.	200		048 127 127 144 144	2,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20	825.23 825.23	
Blesdoff		Speed	VB (kts)	3.7 7.4 2.5 1.9	11.1	37 11 8 20 11 6 kr	1.3 12.7 13.7	10.6 12.1 11.0 3.7	9.48EE	1.7 7.0 7.0 8.1	
33		V.	Pra A	1.21 1.31 1.36 1.36 1.39	1.33	11.28	1.39	1.28	1.23	1.38	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Main Gear Touchdown, (td)		Speed,	CAS (kts)	119.1 121.1 137.5 139.2	119.7 128.8 134.6	124.9 117.3 135.7 120.0 125.1	115.7 125.3 112.4 121.6 124.4	126.7 123.8 123.8 130.9	112.3 116.4 122.3 127.9	123.5 119.5 120.6 122.6	
Gear I		Distance, ft.	Froe Ko'H	2491 2127 2132 2006 1748	1731 2360 1930	2270 1280 1520 1150 2016	1995 11448 2718 1010 3742	1796 2570 2693 2800 2450	2077 1588 1050 2100 2620	2233 2318 2318 2578	
Mata		Distan	(th)	1631 1557 1152 1006 1006 888	977 1980 1550	1830 680 620 620 1526	1395 848 2268 3070 2942	996 1870 2013 2600 1110	1077 1088 1170 2330 2270	1353 1458 1768 2078	
		Vth	V _{th}	1.25 1.39 1.39 1.33 1.33	1.33	11,32	1.38	1.43	1.3 1.38 1.38	1.38	
(£)		, 9 6	CAS (kte)	122.8 128.5 110.0 114.1- 117.3	124.5 139.9 135.7	133.3 118.9 136.8 127.4 130.3	117.0 126.3 125.1 125.8 138.1-	128.7 135.3 135.9 132.9	117.0 120.7 130.7 125.8	132.2 126.9 177.1 131.0	
Threshold. (th)		Height	દ્રંક્ષ	۲. 82. 53.	ಬೆಡೆದ	<i>%</i> ४५% इत	5 6 7 6 6	5,5,8,£,5,	814 558	84. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15.	
É		H	7 set	18.5 29.0 20.0 16.0 12.5	25.5 25.5 25.5	8448 875 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870	15.0 19.5 26.5 16.0	16.0 13.0 19.0 13.0	22.0 55.0 34.0	24.0 12.0 18.0 25.0	
int		Height (Feet)		34.5 16.0 23.0 12.0	34.0	25.0 22.0 25.0 25.0	18.0 16.0 143.5 29.0	28.0 21.0 16.0 7.0	25.0 25.0 37.0 37.5	54.5 23.0 36.0 11.0	
Flare-Point		Met, to	Threshold (Fest)	500 -1600 -1160 -280	888 888 888	730 140 140 07	100 310 310 860 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	83888	380 380 360	
(.3	O.T		102 m3310 deerdT	860 570 680 1000 860	888	130 130 130 130	8855388 8850388	568888 10488838	3535288 3535288	888 880 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	
Approach	Angle	Ratio	3.0	.83 .90 .63 .79	1.67 1.03 1.03	7.1.1. 50.1.1. 7.6.	1.20	2.8 2.8 2.6 2.6 3.6 4.6 5.6	7.1 01.1 09.1 79.		
1	5		8	2.5	2.t.	www.v. wwo.o.v.	323.96	~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~	2.3 2.3 1.5 2.9	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	
	S	Stall Socod	(kts)	98.5 92.5 101.0 100.0 88.3	102.0	92.0 91.7 102.0 96.0	97.3 90.0 100.0	90.0 95.0 96.1	89.7 95.0 95.0 95.0	91.0 91.0 98.7 95.0	!
	.ed		ot ut	177.0 153.3 155.6 153.6 143.0	157.0	151.5 150.0 150.0 160.0 168.0	173.0 2.5.0 1.5.8 1.81.7 151.0	1269.14 139.14 139.1 143.0	16.7 153.6 138.0 135.7 166.0	148.0 148.0 141.0	
	eue		[q11A	DC-8 P-720 P-707 P-707 DC-8	DC_8 B-707 B-707	8-720 8-727 8-727 8-720 8-720	DC-8 B-720 B-720 DC-8 B-707	8-729 8-707 8-707 8-720	8-79 8-79 8-707 8-8-30	874 878 878 878	
	og Suti		ıtbrad	36. 167 169 170	173	371 178 178 180	182 183 184 184 185	188	191 192 194 195	196 197 198 198	

TABLE III - OBSERVED DATA AT DENVER - CONT'D

o. 5	uao	Time (Sqc.)			
Spoilers Up	Touchdown	Dist. (Ft.)	111	11111	
		Time (Sec.)	111	11111	
Nose Wheel	Touchdown	Dist. (Ft.)	111	11111	·
	Ratio	V _B	.044 .034 .116	88.89.99 88.89.99.11	
Bleedoff	Speed	VB (kts)	4.2 3.1 11.1	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
3	75	V V	1.28	1.38	
Main Gear Touchdown, (td)	Spead,	CAS (rets)	121.1 115.0 116.5	117.6 119.0 122.1 117.1	
ar Touch	e, rt.	From Sorn	1962 1938 2798	2050 211.8 1980 2090 1797	
Main Ge	Distance, ft.	(3)	1928 1328 2068	1300 1208 1220 1317	
	Vth	д	1,32	1.39	
(th)	Speed,	CAS (kts)	125.3 118.1 127.6	122.8 123.7 125.6 121.2	
Threshold, (th)		7. S	.26 .30 .10	उं ट्यं इंद्र	
Ē	Height	Feet	13.0 15.0	20.0 25.0 18.0 27.0	
oint		Height (Feet)	1000 9.0 11.0	24.0 7.0 32.0 13.0	
Plare. Po	Dist. to	hreshold (Feet)	720 -120 -140	100 220 -160 -280	
	791	Thresho	920 610 730	750 910 870 870 870	
Anoroach Angle	Ratio	9°0.	1.00 1.07 1.80		
Angle Angle	L	8	233	~ v. c. r.c.	
7.	Stall	CAS (Kts)	94.8 89.7 95.3	88.88.89 8.8.89 8.8.80 8.8.80 8.8.80	
• 6	יז מ פי,	DOY UT	137.0 117.0 110.0	140.5 141.0 171.0 158.7 167.0	
	eu e Ţ		8-707 8-707 8-707	8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
•	ON 21	Tend tr	201 201 204 205	204 209 209 210	

PALLAS
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DATA
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TABLE

			<u>, </u>								
<u>a</u>	C O	Time (Sec.)		1.62	5.13	5.10	2111	11111	3.35		; ;
Spoilers Up	Touchdown	Mat. (Ft.)		104.5	1000	1070	138	11111	일 %		11
7	E	Time (Sec.)	1.66	1.98	3.25	1.77	3.68	1.78	1.35	2.67	
Hose Wheel	Touchdown	Mat. (Ft.)	356 1037 149	109 1,38 628	3 3	380	370 775 1240	12 3	265 265 265 265 265 265	88	. [.].
E	Ratio	V _B	.035 780	8. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.	% तं इं ह	825	52.23	25. 12. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13	200. 100. 100.	.036	.082
Bleedeff	Speed	VB (kts)	20. 8.40.	0.44 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45	20.5	75.7 76.1 35.1	12.6 21.1 7.1 15.0	20.7 11.0 18.8 19.3	16.0 17.8 1.81 1.81 1.9	3.5	88.2
3	33	V.	1.14	1.39	1.33	1.26	1.36	1,32	1:33	1.39	1.36
ichdown,	Speed,	CAS (rts)	131.2 136.1 1.46.1	123.8 137.7 119.8 112.2	120.0 129.9 133.4 122.8	131.2	125.5 129.6 120.9 131.9	129.8 120.2 137.6 138.1	126.h 135.9 129.9 126.9	134.4	134.1
Main Gear Touchdown, (td)	ce, ft.	From 50.R	1823 1505 1869	2419 2145 2285 2830 1705	1975 2855 2165 2255	3200 2200 2200 2210	2365 2660 1725 3070	3026 3025 3025	2465 2615 2370 3605 2235	1395	3100 1880
1	Distance	(th)	1083 1285 1289	2020 1225 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020	1130 2185 1505 1455	1925 1360 1630	1165 1750 2050 2050	1990 1380 375 1760 2185	1835 1835 1890 2275 1175	L1520	88 80 80
	A.	rth P	1.50	1.53	1.39	1.65	11.585	33.57	11.503	1.13	1.38
(ts)	Speed,	CAS (kts)	137.0 137.5 143.3	142.8 152.1 129.6 152.0 147.0	127.5 150.5 142.0 131.5	145.6 145.6 153.7	138.1 150.7 128.3 146.9	150.5 131.2 156.9 146.7	112.14 153.7 139.3 113.3	137.9 143.5	143.2 142.6
Threshold, (th)		इ. ।	*3.8	3225E	४ चंच र	88.33.	28.29	<u>चे</u> ंद्रचंद्र	32825 32825	8:4	.52
Ē	He1ght	Feet.	19.0 32.0 25.0	34.0 22.0 11.0 26.0	22.0 22.0 25.0	18.0 14.0 23.0	2228 0000	22.0 10.0 7.0 23.0	26.0 38.0 11.0 11.0	10.0	26.0 6.0
J.		Height (Feat)	33.0 50.0 28.0	24.0 14.0 16.0 58.0	26.0 29.0 24.0 24.0	25.0 22.0 30.0	28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0	20000 20000 20000	22.0 33.0 12.0	12.0	37.0 8.0
Plare-Foi	Dist. to Threshold (Feet)		100 100 100	-200 -170 1300 680 1060	3888	\$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50	8888	52223	350 360 580 580 580 580	200	130
0	jq,	505 nateld onesinī	710 220 640	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	845 670 900 900	0867 087	1200 910 990 1020	1010 1100 1250 700 9L0	1005 740 1330 1060	93	1500
orch 10	Ratio	3.0	96.	9.6.9.	1.00.1	.63 .90 .73	25.50	28.65.85	£. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £. £	8.8	08. 79.
Approach Angle		&	21.0	00000 00000 00000	8050	2.2	4.0.4 \$6.7.6	2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 200	×××××	2.6	3°C 3°C
A	Stall Speed	CAS (kts)	91.0 97.0 103.0	91.0 103.5 102.0 103.0	87.7 96.0 107.0 92.6	106.0 100.5	96.6 95.3 91.0	93.0 93.0 93.0	103.0 102.1 98.0 92.0	96.5	101.4
•		Tell Tell	11.8.0 11.0.0 158.0	165.0 165.0 151.0 155.0	138.0 169.3 151.0 152.8	165.0 155.0 155.5	165.4 167.2 118.0 157.0	168.3 168.3 173.0 145.0	158.0 165.0 158.0 165.0 165.0	165.0	153.0
	euv	[ar]A	8-720 107-4 107-4	8-727 8-727 7-727 7-727	8-72 8-73 8-73 8-73	4-707 107-4 107-4	B-720 B-707B B-720	B-720 B-720 B-707 B-707B	8-707-8 1208-1208 1208-1208	B-720	B-707 B-707
	ow Sulbrai		និនិន	216 217 218 229 230	221 223 223 224	226	33,23	233	इंदेड्ड	246 247	251 252